WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for inhibiting one or more pathological activities of normal mammalian vascular smooth muscle cells for a period of time sufficient to maintain an expanded vessel luminal area, which method comprises:

administering to a mammal a sustained release dosage form having dispersed therein an effective amount of a cytostatic therapeutic agent capable of inhibiting one or more pathological activities of vascular smooth muscle cells,

wherein the sustained release dosage form is coated with a covalently attached binding peptide or protein capable of specifically localizing to vascular smooth muscle cells, stromal cells or interstitial matrix surrounding vascular smooth muscle cells.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the administering step is accomplished with a catheter.

3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the binding protein specifically associates with a chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan expressed on vascular smooth muscle cells.

4. The method of Claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is a protein kinase inhibitor or an analog thereof.

5. The method of Claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is staurosporin or an analog thereof.

6. The method of Claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is a cytoskeletal inhibitor or an analog thereof.

7. The method of Claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is cytochalasin B, cytochalasin C, cytochalasin D or an analog thereof.

8. The method of Claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is TGF-beta, an analog thereof, an activator of TGF-beta or a stimulator of TGF-beta production.

9. The method of Claim 8 wherein the therapeutic agent comprises trans-2-[4-(1,2-diphenyl-1-butenyl)phenoxy]-N,N-dimethyl-ethylamine, an analog thereof or a derivative thereof.

10. The method of Claim 1 wherein the sustained release dosage form is a biodegradable microparticle, biodegradable nanoparticle or a mixture thereof.

11. The method of Claim 1 wherein the period of time ranges from about 3 to about 21 days.

12. A method for inhibiting one or more pathological activities of normal mammalian vascular smooth muscle cells for a period of time sufficient to maintain an expanded vessel luminal area, which method comprises:

administering to a mammal an effective amount of a cytostatic therapeutic agent capable of inhibiting one or more pathological activities of vascular smooth muscle cells, wherein the therapeutic agent is administered directly or indirectly to a traumatized vessel.

13. The method of Claim 12 wherein the administering step is accomplished with a catheter.

14. The method of Claim 12 wherein the therapeutic agent is a cytoskeletal inhibitor or an analog thereof.

15. The method of Claim 14 wherein the cytoskeletal inhibitor is cytochalasin B, cytochalasin C, cytochalasin D or an analog thereof.

16. The method of Claim 12 wherein the therapeutic agent is taxol or an analog thereof.

17. The method of Claim 12 further comprising the step of subsequently administrating a sustained release dosage form having dispersed therein an effective amount of a cytostatic therapeutic agent capable of inhibiting one or more pathological activities of vascular smooth muscle cells.

18. The method of Claim 17 wherein the sustained release dosage form is coated with a covalently attached binding peptide or protein capable of specifically localizing to vascular smooth muscle cells, stromal cells or interstitial matrix surrounding vascular smooth muscle cells.

19. A method for inhibiting one or more pathological activities of normal mammalian vascular smooth muscle cells for a period of time sufficient to maintain an expanded vessel luminal area, which method comprises administering to a mammal the following:

a cytocidal conjugate comprising a cytocidal agent and a binding partner capable of specifically localizing to vascular smooth muscle cells, stromal cells or interstitial matrix surrounding vascular smooth muscle cells; and

a sustained release dosage form having dispersed therein an effective amount of a cytostatic therapeutic agent capable of inhibiting one or more pathological activities of vascular smooth muscle cells, wherein the dosage form is coated with a covalently attached binding peptide or protein capable of specifically localizing to vascular smooth muscle cells, stromal cells or interstitial matrix surrounding vascular smooth muscle cells.

20. The method of Claim 19 wherein the cytocidal agent comprises a toxin or toxin subunit and the therapeutic agent is a protein kinase inhibitor, a cytoskeletal inhibitor, TGF-beta, an analog thereof, a TGF-beta activator, or a TGF-beta production stimulator.